```
k3c2scoC kjc
1
     UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
     SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
 2
 3
                                             New York, N.Y.
     UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 4
                                             17 Cr. 630(ER)
                V.
5
     MARK S. SCOTT,
6
                    Defendant.
 7
            ----x Bail Hearing
 8
                                              March 12, 2020
                                              4:30 p.m.
9
     Before:
10
                           HON. EDGARDO RAMOS,
11
                                              District Judge
12
13
                                APPEARANCES
14
     GEOFFREY S. BERMAN
          United States Attorney for the
15
          Southern District of New York
     BY: CHRISTOPHER J. DiMASE
          NICHOLAS S. FOLLY
16
          Assistant United States Attorneys
     BY: JULIETA V. LOZANO,
17
          Special Assistant United States Attorney
18
     COVINGTON & BURLING LLP
19
          Attorneys for Defendant
     BY: ARLO DEVLIN-BROWN
20
         KATRI A. STANLEY
21
     DAVID M. GARVIN (via telephone)
          Attorney for Defendant
22
     ALSO PRESENT:
23
     NEIL G. TAYLOR
24
          Attorney for Movant Halle
25
     JOHN MOSCATO, Pretrial Services
```

(Case called)

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Counsel, please state your name for the record.

MR. DiMASE: Good afternoon, your Honor. Christopher DiMase for the government. I'm joined at counsel table by AUSAs Nick Folly and Julieta Lozano, who is actually a Special Assistant U.S. Attorney, as this court knows, and also by John Moscato from the United States Pretrial Services Office.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

MR. DEVLIN-BROWN: Good afternoon, your Honor. Arlo
Devlin-Brown and Katri Stanley for Mr. Scott. I believe
co-counsel David Garvin is appearing by telephone along with
Mark Scott pursuant to the court's order that they can distance
themselves.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Garvin?

MR. GARVIN: Good afternoon, your Honor. I am present and Mark Scott is also present, sitting next to me.

THE COURT: And good afternoon to you both. You know, Mr. Garvin, you made the front page out here.

MR. GARVIN: Unfortunately, yes.

THE COURT: And?

MR. TAYLOR: Good afternoon, Judge Ramos Neil Taylor on behalf of Marietta Halle.

THE COURT: I'm sorry, how do you pronounce the last name?

MR. TAYLOR: "Haley."

THE COURT: "Haley."

So this matter is on for a bond hearing, and this bond hearing was initiated by a letter that I received from Mr. Taylor on behalf of Ms. Halle on February 6, 2020.

Mr. Taylor, did you wish to put on the records the reasons therefor?

MR. TAYLOR: We will travel, with the court's permission, on the affidavit that was filed.

THE COURT: Very well. There was an affidavit that was filed by Ms. Halle, and I don't know whether a copy has been provided to Mr. Devlin-Brown at this point.

MR. DiMASE: That's fine, your Honor. We spoke with Mr. Taylor prior to today's proceeding and asked him if he would permit us to turn it over just before the proceeding, and he preferred the court to decide whether or not that should be disclosed. I don't know if he wishes to be heard on that.

MR. TAYLOR: So thank you, Judge.

So the court knows, Ms. Halle is of the decided opinion that she would prefer to keep the affidavit sealed. Of course that's subject to your Honor's call. But the fact of the matter is, we don't really feel like we have a dog in the fight as it relates to the bond itself. It's just the protection of Ms. Halle's interests.

THE COURT: I think given the seriousness of the

issues that we are discussing and the importance of it, not only to Ms. Halle, but to Mr. Scott, that he ought, in fairness, to receive a copy of the affidavit.

So if you have a copy, could you please provide it to Mr. Devlin-Brown

MR. FOLLY: We just handed it over, your Honor.

MR. DEVLIN-BROWN: And I don't know if there is a way to send it to Mr. Garvin so that he and Mr. Scott can see it as well.

MR. DiMASE: I have everything prepared just for that purpose, so if you give me a moment, your Honor, I will e-mail Mr. Garvin.

THE COURT: Okay.

And I don't think that I am telling tales out of school if I were to simply state for the record that Ms. Halle, who provided cash surety on Mr. Scott's bond, wishes to be exonerated from the obligation of maintaining those amounts with the court. She wants no longer to serve as a surety to Mr. Scott. So I will give everyone an opportunity to read those documents and we will pick up.

MR. DiMASE: If I could ask Mr. Garvin, who is on the phone, when he has received those materials to just let us know that they went through.

MR. GARVIN: Yes, I will. I am expecting them now.

MR. DiMASE: Thank you.

MR. DEVLIN-BROWN: And, your Honor, I don't mean to delay the court at all, but we have just received these documents with numerous exhibits, the affidavit. I would like at least ten minutes if we can have that to --

THE COURT: Absolutely. I will go back. I will come back out in ten minutes.

(Recess)

THE COURT: Mr. Devlin-Brown, I trust you have had an opportunity to review those document?

MR. DEVLIN-BROWN: We have had some opportunity, your Honor.

THE COURT: Very well. So now that the folks have reviewed these documents -- and I understand, Mr. Devlin-Brown, that you have also received a copy of the government's letter to me dated yesterday?

MR. DEVLIN-BROWN: Yes.

THE COURT: Very well, then. Given that, Mr. DiMase.

MR. DiMASE: Your Honor, just so the record is clear about the documents that were provided to counsel for Mr. Scott, we provided the filing by Mr. Taylor and the attached exhibits, including the affidavit of Ms. Halle. We also provided our letter of February 12, 2020 responding to that application, and then we provided our letter dated yesterday, March 11, 2020 as well, so all of those documents have been turned over.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. DiMase, based on the letter, it appears clear; but, for the record, what's the government's position on Mr. Scott's continued bail?

MR. DiMASE: Your Honor, in short, in light of the heightened standard presentence and the egregious violations of the bail conditions committed by Mr. Scott as laid out in the government's letter, the government is seeking detention at this point.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DiMASE: I can expand on that, obviously, but that's the bottom line.

THE COURT: Why don't you, because I know that the government made the request that he be remanded right after trial, and at that time I refused that request. What has happened since?

MR. DiMASE: Well, one thing, your Honor, is I know that the car sale was something that was raised in the immediate after-trial bail proceeding. I think we have laid out a few more facts relevant to that sale, and I think it is particularly important, as the court was probably aware, but still, to understand Scott's level of knowledge there, it's not just merely that that car was subject to a seizure warrant or, as the government failed to point out immediately after the trial, that it was also listed in the government's forfeiture bill of particulars — that fact was not put on the record

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

immediately after the trial. I don't think we had recalled that, but that's a public filing on the docket sheet that Mr. Scott would have easily had access to. But more fundamentally, he knew he bought the car with OneCoin proceeds, and there is an exhibit from the trial that shows the money going from OneCoin accounts to the car, and we have proved that That is effectively a separate crime, engaging in at trial. monetary transactions with criminal proceeds, and the proof of his knowledge is not just the fact that it was subject to a seizure warrant or that it was in the government's bill of particulars, it is the evidence that he knew that was the money he was using to buy it. And I think it really just bears noting that that ultimately is money that should be going back to OneCoin victims. He is taking that money that should go back in restitution and he is using it for himself and all while it is subject to the seizure warrant for that very reason, subject to the forfeiture bill of particulars for that very reason. So I don't want to belabor that point -obviously we raised it after the trial -- but I think there are some details there that we didn't really address immediately after the trial.

Then there are a whole host of other facts that have developed, pretty much all of which are following trial.

First of all, there is the information provided by Ms. Halle. Obviously the court has her affidavit. I think it

is fair to say that she believes that she is also now a victim of fraudulent conduct committed by the defendant, that she has lost faith in him, and that that is effectively the reason she wants out of this bond. I think she is concerned that not only will she be never getting any of the money she has given

Mr. Scott back for loans and purported investments, now she may also lose the \$750,000 she graciously agreed to put up for him as a friend when this case started. And so she wants to protect at least that portion of the money; and, frankly, the government does not object to that in part because we don't feel it would be appropriate to victimize her in that way based on Mr. Scott's conduct. And ultimately at this stage I think it's fair to say that we view her as a victim of ongoing conduct by Mr. Scott and that she should get this money back.

But I think the most obvious example of that is this loan which Mr. Scott provided to her -- or which Mr. Scott received from her of \$500,000 with a promise that he would pay it back within six months. The six months has passed and Ms. Halle has not seen any of that money.

She also has an investment in one of the properties that's subject to forfeiture in this case. She made a \$1 million investment in that before Mr. Scott was arrested. She has not seen any revenue from that investment, and --

THE COURT: What type of property is that?

MR. DiMASE: So if you will recall, your Honor, I

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

think if you flip to Exhibit F attached to the government's filing, so this is a beachfront property located in Barnstable, Massachusetts, on Cape Cod, that Mr. Scott purchased as an investment property; and, as reflected in the financial tracing, the government traced over \$2 million of OneCoin fraud proceeds used to make that purchase. Ms. Halle was also asked to contribute money as a purported investment into this investment property. As I said, my understanding is that she has not seen any revenue from that.

And in part, in an effort to promise payment of money to Ms. Halle, Mr. Scott provided her with a proposed mortgage on this property, one of the properties he bought with OneCoin proceeds, and that was just in December 2019. That would have been about ten months after the property was listed in the government's forfeiture bill of particulars in this case. again, I think, fundamentally, going back to the main point here, Mr. Scott himself was aware that this house was purchased with OneCoin proceeds and here he is offering, despite the fact that it's in a bill of particulars, a forfeiture bill of particulars, offering a mortgage to underlie a promissory note to Ms. Halle. Mr. Taylor may speak to this further, but my understanding that Ms. Halle did not agree to that proposal. But that's only one example of Mr. Scott essentially using mortgages against properties subject to forfeiture to substantiate promissory notes of money he owes to other

people.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

So the second example is a contractor working on the 31 Dale Avenue property. That property is Attachment H to the government's filing of last night, another even nicer beachfront property. This one into which the government traced somewhere in the ballpark of 3.5 to \$4 million of OneCoin proceeds used to make that purchase. This property has needed quite a bit of work. There has been a contractor working on the property. One of the government's -- one of the attachments here relates to a \$300,000 payment made from a Cayman Island bank account to that contractor for work on this property in April of 2019. And then apparently, when Mr. Scott was in negotiations with other money owed to the contractor, he offered a mortgage against this property to cover 250,000 ballpark dollar debt to the contractor, which in fact that mortgage was effectuated and a promissory note apparently was provided to the contractor for that amount based on a mortgage on this property. And, again, just to be clear, this was in the government's bill of -- forfeiture bill of particulars in February of 2019, so ten or eleven months before he mortgaged it; and, again, he knew that this property was purchased using OneCoin money. So he is offering up, as security against debt, properties which should be forfeited and sold, again, to go back to restitution of OneCoin victims. That's the bottom line.

So we have somebody who has violated a court order insofar as he sold a car under a seizure warrant. He has defrauded his own suretor who he has -- who graciously put up money for his bond. He has attempted to mortgage two properties subject to forfeiture and actually mortgaged one.

And I think this last point is not as important, but it does bear noting that the government found out about this violation of the home incarceration condition shortly after the trial only from reading a blog post online, which we frankly thought couldn't be true, that he had gone to a restaurant with security guards days after the trial, after this court subjected him to a home incarceration condition. But the government reached out and learned from Pretrial Services that, yes, in fact, because he was wearing a GPS device, they were able to tell where he was that day, and that he had provided a reason to leave his house that day of visiting Mr. Garvin, that he spent about an hour with Mr. Garvin, and then the GPS shows that he went to this restaurant for about two hours to have dinner under the false pretense of visiting with his lawyer while under a period of home incarceration.

So like I said, I don't think that's of paramount importance, in terms of the much more serious violations here, but it shows that this is somebody who is not willing to follow the court's clear directives and bail conditions in this case. In addition to committing crimes, he is flagrantly violating

those very basic conditions.

I would also say, your Honor, that we have just looked, based on a question posed by Mr. Devlin-Brown just before the proceeding, and actually it appears that the account in the Cayman Islands referenced in Exhibit I, that — from which \$300,000 was transferred to the contractor in April of 2019, that that account at First Caribbean Bank was also subject to restraint in a restraining order that was provided to Mr. Scott in discovery, and that was — that account would have also been included in the government's forfeiture bill of particulars in this case on the publicly filed docket. So in that case another violation of a clear court order which we are — we were not aware of until we checked this afternoon.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DiMASE: So that leads me to one other point, your Honor. The standard for presentence bail is very heightened. It flips the presumption to the defendant or the burden to the defendant, I should say. It is on the defendant to show by clear and convincing evidence that he does not pose a risk of flight or a danger to the community. There is another statute applicable here, which is 3148(b), and that statute provides that there is probable cause to believe that while on release the person committed a federal, state, or local felony, a rebuttable presumption arises that no condition or combination of conditions will assure that the person will not pose a

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

danger to the safety of any other person or the community.

And so to be clear, all of this, whether pretrial or posttrial, Mr. Scott did, while on bail. Some of it he did after being convicted of serious offenses carrying a 50-year statutory maximum and a 50-year guidelines sentence. There is both a risk of flight, in particular because Ms. Halle is requesting that her money be returned and that was a critical component of the pretrial bail package under a very -- a much less heightened standard. But it is not just risk of flight. There is a danger here, a financial danger, and it is the danger that is addressed by 3148(b). This is somebody who is committing financial crimes and using OneCoin victim money for himself all while on bail or after being convicted of fraud crimes. He poses a real danger to the community, although I am not arguing here physical danger, but financial danger, and that is, I think, a real concern here, your Honor, given the pattern of conduct before the court.

So on the grounds of those very egregious violations of bail conditions, his commission of new crimes while on bail, and in some cases after trial in this case, the government believes that detention is the only appropriate option at this stage, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. DiMase.

I suppose that I should, as a procedural matter, deal with the request of Ms. Halle to be exonerated. Mr. Taylor,

did you wish to be heard any further on that?

MR. TAYLOR: If the court has any questions it would like me to direct myself to, fine; otherwise, no, sir, I'm satisfied.

THE COURT: Very well. And I understand from Mr. DiMase the government does not object.

Mr. Devlin-Brown, is there any reason why I should not exonerate Ms. Halle?

MR. DEVLIN-BROWN: Your Honor, our chief complaint here with respect to this request is really the same as with the revocation of bail in that we would like some time to respond. Do I know off the top of my head what the standard is for a suretor to be removed from a bond? I don't. Do I know what the facts and circumstances are that are in this affidavit that has just been provided to me? I don't. So I would like time to address that issue and then, also, to the extent the court is inclined to remove her, time to provide a proposed new suretor or other new bail conditions to address any decision by the court to take her off the bond.

THE COURT: I'm going to take her off the bond.

Again, whether or not what she puts forth in her affidavit amount to a separate and independent crime, they certainly amount to, at least on the part of Ms. Halle, a complete lack of confidence in Mr. Scott's ability and willingness to continue to appear as required to court. She has put up a

substantial amount of money based on representations that Mr. Scott made. Apparently Mr. Scott has again and again failed to meet the promises that he made to her, and it seems unduly harsh for this court to continue to hold her to the obligation that she made to Mr. Scott many months ago. So she will be experted.

That, of course, removes from the bail package supporting Mr. Scott's being out on bail the substantial piece of it, which was cash in the amount of \$750,000. I know from my reading of the transcripts before the magistrate, when they were handled, the bail applications, that that was a significant part of the bail package, particularly given Mr. Scott's status as a dual citizen of a country that does not extradite its own citizens. The government has repeatedly made that argument, and the very substantial bail package that was established at the time certainly gave me some comfort that it was sufficient and certainly that Mr. Scott, by continuing to appear in court, by sitting through the trial, appeared not to be a flight risk.

The admitted lack of confidence on Ms. Halle's part in continuing to vouch for Mr. Scott, along with the incidents highlighted by the government in its letter to me of March 11, would show that Mr. Scott continues to use some of these assets which are subject to forfeiture, that were subject to court orders, as though they were his own, after the bail conditions

were imposed, after sitting through trial, after being convicted suggests to me that he not only is a flight risk but is an economic danger to the community and, accordingly, the bail is revoked, and I would require Mr. Scott to self-surrender to the appropriate facilities tomorrow, Friday, March 13, in Coral Gables. I don't know what that facility is. I'm going to have to rely on the government to provide Mr. Scott's attorneys with that information, but he should report there no later than 9 a.m. tomorrow morning.

Mr. Devlin-Brown.

MR. DEVLIN-BROWN: I'm sorry, your Honor. I did address the court on the issue of Ms. Halle being removed from the bond, but I hadn't been aware your Honor was asking for us to argue against the government's position on revocation of the bond, and we do wish to be heard on that issue.

THE COURT: I'm happy to have you make your record,
Mr. Devlin-Brown.

MR. DEVLIN-BROWN: Okay. Thank you, your Honor.

So obviously it is a very serious — these are serious allegations, and we are not disputing that at all, your Honor. However, it is a serious decision your Honor has to make. Even if your Honor were to at the end of the day sentence Mr. Scott to some period of jail, there is a tremendous difference between sentencing someone who has gone through the BOP designation process, can self-surrender at an appropriate

security facility, appropriate to addressing medical needs, to throwing someone in on short notice into a jail system, whether it's in Miami or New York, particularly, and I guess to be transferred from Miami to New York, particularly at a time when we have a virus that is spreading and posing risks to the jail system. And that won't just be a risk to Mr. Scott now when he is in. It will be a risk that will extend beyond through any period of incarceration.

So I think that's a very serious thing, and so I do wish to be heard a little bit further on why we don't think that's appropriate.

So first of all, in terms of the answers to what the government has raised, we can't answer all of these questions now. This is a very detailed document. I'm not sure why it was provided only under seal and ex parte, and we can only see it now right before the court begins. I guess the government's position is there is some flight risk. I don't see the flight risk.

And beyond that, there are responses. There are things we would like to do to respond. Just to give you some examples, a short period where we could respond and at least confer with our client, look up related records, and there are a couple of things we would do. First of all, there are allegations that funds went from various accounts to — that are allegedly linked to OneCoin to certain properties where

there were mortgages of properties or a car was sold. We would like to look into the details of that, understand more about them, make sure the government's statements that these are OneCoin funds are correct, and also, crucially, look into the issue of what our client had notice of.

THE COURT: Wasn't that established at trial?

MR. DEVLIN-BROWN: Which point, your Honor?

THE COURT: The fact that these assets were acquired by OneCoin funds.

MR. DEVLIN-BROWN: That may have been -- well, actually I don't know that -- there wasn't tracing each of these assets I'm not sure at trial, but some of the conduct the government is pointing to happened before trial. Some of the conduct the government is pointing to with respect to the car, for example, that allegation involved a sale that was done I believe in June of this year.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. I thought that you were making the point that some of these transactions that are addressed in the government's March 11 letter may not have been used with OneCoin funds, and my question was, wasn't it established at trial that these assets, including the homes, were purchased with OneCoin funds? I may be mistaken.

MR. DEVLIN-BROWN: I don't know that it was established that each and every one of these assets was purchased solely with OneCoin funds. We also have filed a Rule

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

29 that addresses the issue of whether funds from accounts that had no U.S. investors or no U.S. investments are appropriately wire fraud as an SUA to money laundering. But the crucial issues for bail, as I thought the court was perhaps suggesting, that Mr. Scott, in taking actions after the trial of these assets, would have himself had a state of mind that this was clearly improper or criminal conduct. This is conduct he engaged in well before trial. And it's not clear, and, again, we would like to respond, that Mr. Scott had awareness that these were things that he was not allowed to do.

For example, at the end of the -- and I can't be comprehensive here because I'm just sort of looking on the fly at these, but at the end of the last trial, the only trial, the government made the point that the car had been disclosed to Mr. Scott through a discovery letter, you know, that they were having some seizure of the car. From Mr. Scott's perspective, the government agents came. They took certain cars. didn't take other cars. We looked at the discovery letter the It has document after document of all government referred to. sorts of seizure warrants that were served on banks, served in his home. It wasn't meant to provide Mr. Scott with notice of these are things you cannot touch. It was discovery for counsel as to the affidavits and warrants that have been issued in the case. And the bill of particulars that Mr. DiMase referred to came subsequent to that. Anyway --

MR. DiMASE: They came long before the car sale, to be clear.

MR. DEVLIN-BROWN: Yeah, you know, there is only so much I can do on the fly. I can't compete with Mr. DiMase because he has been able to brief this and research it. I would like a chance to do so. Mr. Scott would like a chance to do so. That's one thing we would like to address.

There are two other of their allegations or three, really, that are about what people have apparently told the government. It is a pretty serious thing to say that Mr. Scott defrauded Ms. Halle. And just, again, reading this on the fly, it seems the core fraud allegation is that Mr. Scott borrowed money from her, saying he would pay her back, and he didn't pay her back. That's not the first time in the world someone's borrowed money, maybe overoptimistically, hoping to pay it back and doesn't. That may be a civil issue. That doesn't mean it's a fraud unless there is intent at the time to defraud the person.

THE COURT: I agree entirely, which is why I was careful, I think, to make the point that even if these allegations were not independent crimes.

MR. DEVLIN-BROWN: Thank you, your Honor. And I understand your Honor's ruling with respect to that and Mrs. Halle. But to the extent that your Honor is thinking about using that to revoke his bond, I would like to look into

the circumstances of what money was offered by Ms. Halle, what the terms were that Mr. Scott agreed to. We would want to talk to him about that and put in any sort of response.

The same thing is true about the contractor who apparently says he didn't know of any liens on this property.

We would like to look into more about what work he did.

Because, again, going off the top of my head, my basic understanding is that that was a house that was under construction at the time and needed emergency work on it. It was a project in development or it would be ruined for the winter. And I think the expense he put into it probably increased the value of the property. That's not a perfect defense to this at all, your Honor, but I think it's a relevant consideration, and it's something that we would like an opportunity to look at.

And the same thing goes for these allegations of him violating the conditions of his release through this dinner. That's something ordinarily when there is an allegation like that, you have a pretrial officer or someone who is bringing it and someone who we could look at the file and see what the evidence is. My understanding — and, again, it is something we would like to investigate — is that Mr. Scott did meet with Mr. Garvin on that occasion, that he then did have dinner, and the government discloses this at the end, it is essentially at his home, it's, you know, that's what they say, that Seasons 52

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Restaurant in Coral Gables, Florida, where he resides, or it is very close to his home. There have been other occasions — I don't know about this one, your Honor. There have been other occasions where his pretrial officer has specifically permitted him to have meals going to and from legal, medical appointments, etc. So, again, it's a serious allegation —

THE COURT: I actually don't think that's a serious allegation, and it entered into my consideration not at all, the fact that he had this dinner.

MR. DEVLIN-BROWN: Okay. So those are the things we would like to do if we had more time. And as to why your Honor should give us some more time, there are basically two reasons, your Honor. One is, you can say a lot of things perhaps about Mr. Scott, you were at a whole trial involving Mr. Scott. One thing I think is very hard for anyone to say is that this is a man who, tail between his legs, knows he did something and is running away. This is not a man who is running away. This is a man who has maintained his innocence from the get-go, who fought this case at trial, who filed very extensive posttrial motions, who intends to appeal any adverse ruling from the court, who intends to engage in sentencing advocacy, so if he is not -- if he does have to face some period of incarceration he has an opportunity to argue as free as possible. This is not a man, even with these allegations, who is on the verge of going somewhere. That is one thing that I think should give

your Honor a little bit of comfort in giving us more time.

And the other consideration, your Honor, really is this man's health. I made the general point at the beginning, but Mr. Scott is not a well man and, like some people perhaps, you know, he is perhaps not really addressing his medical problems until now as he is coming up for sentencing and realizes that the decisions that he makes medically now he may have to live with for some period of years.

He has long been diagnosed with sleep apnea, severe sleep apnea. He is now undergoing testing which, unfortunately, the doctors just had to cancel because — these are Cape Cod doctors — because of the coronavirus outbreak. But he is undergoing testing for heart disease. He is undergoing testing for whether his elevated white blood cell counts reflect a more serious infection or perhaps something even worse. He is in the middle of this process, and your Honor knows full well that the Bureau of Prisons does not provide adequate medical care, frankly, to anyone, and they certainly aren't capable of doing this sort of work.

So giving him the time, if he is not a risk of flight, to go through some of this, to get him diagnosed, so that he can go, if he has to be sentenced to jail, to the Bureau of Prisons with a record of what he has. Because he is not going to get that kind of diagnosis in the Bureau of Prisons. They are not going to send him to a prison hospital without some

basis for doing so.

So that's what we would ask, your Honor. We don't think he is a risk of flight. We think there are responses we could at least investigate and give the court a fuller picture, and we think that putting him in jail now without that is going to do grievous damage to his health for a long period of time.

I would just ask -- I'm not with Mr. Scott. that was at our request, Mr. Scott's request. He is with Mr. Garvin now. I don't know if they have had any opportunity to speak right now. But if your Honor permits, I would like Mr. Garvin, to the extent he has anything further, to be permitted to speak.

THE COURT: Mr. Garvin, I'm happy to hear you.

MR. GARVIN: Yes, your Honor. I would join in what Mr. Brown said, what Arlo said, and I would like to add a few things that I have been scrambling here looking at the documents that the government has supplied. Respectfully, your Honor, it would seem to me that this is an important decision that should deserve hearing both sides presenting a cogent argument. The government has undoubtedly taken days, if not weeks, to put together their presentation; and giving us literally minutes to put together our presentation, I don't think would be fair and is just.

But let me go to a couple of things that I have scrambled to point to.

The funds that were invested, the government states that there was an offer in April of 2019, I believe, to give a mortgage to Marietta Halle of \$300,000. That transaction never went through. The amount of money of \$250,000 that went to the contractor, Mr. Scott did not have, from what I can tell, the ability to pay the contractor, but there was a determination by the contractor that if a certain amount of work was not done, the home would likely through the winter incur substantial damage and ultimately, when the house is in fact sold for restitution, that the amount that would be received would be substantially less than if the house had this minimal amount of work done to preserve it from being damaged. So this is a case where I don't argue that it is correct, but it is a case that was well meaning, which was to preserve an asset, which is one of the major assets that can be sold for restitution purposes.

With regard to the dinner, I know the court has stated that with the dinner it did not view it as significant, but Mr. Scott did attend that dinner with two of the people from our litigation team that could not make it to my office for that one-hour meeting. I had to leave, so Mr. Scott, on his way home, stopped and met them to discuss what he had just discussed with me and what work that needed to be done, and then he went home from there, which was approximately two blocks from his home is where the meeting occurred.

With regard to Ms. Halle and the investment that she

made with Mr. Scott, that investment, I understand, and I would like to run it down, is, first of all, in real property and other business ventures, and then the loan is secured by a third party. So this is not a situation in which it is resolved that Ms. Halle has loaned money that will not be repaid. In fact, based on the limited amount of time I have had to scramble here, it appears that she may well be secured 100 percent.

So, Judge, I would plead with this court, although I have heard the court has already stated out loud what it believes its ruling should be, I would ask for the court to give us an opportunity to research this over the weekend and to put together a presentation answering these five or six claims, accusations by the government, so that the court will be fully informed of all of the arguments prior to making a final decision, because the ramifications of this final decision are so significant. I would respectfully ask that the court afford us over the weekend to place in writing our response, and at that point the court may decide to issue the exact same ruling, but I believe that, knowing this court, that having heard the answers, it may have an effect.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Garvin.

Mr. DiMase.

MR. DiMASE: Your Honor, I don't know if you would like me to respond point by point. There are some things that

are preposterous in that defense.

The idea that he Mr. Scott should be able to take

OneCoin victim money from an account in the Cayman Islands

that's subject to a restraining order without contacting the

government, just go ahead and do whatever he wants with it, if

he had some concern about the property and wanted to negotiate

its forfeiture, there are ways to do that legally.

I take it Mr. Garvin's defense on that particular point is that he just felt like that was the best thing to do. Even though it violated multiple orders, he did it without asking anybody's permission, and that's OneCoin victim money. There is a point to the restraining order. It is to get these fraud proceeds back to the victims who deserve it.

But, anyway, I don't know that it's worth going through one by one.

With respect to the car, Mr. Devlin-Brown's point that it was before the trial doesn't really hit the heart of the matter. The heart of the matter was he knew he bought it with OneCoin money when he sold it. So whether it was before or after trial I think is kind of irrelevant. He was on bail and he committed this violation.

Bigger picture, your Honor, this is a series of violations. It is a pattern of conduct. We have heard

Mr. Devlin-Brown and Mr. Garvin pull apart individual things one at a time, but that's not really what this application is

about. It's about a pattern of conduct while Mr. Scott is on bail in this case and some of which happened after he was convicted of serious federal fraud and money laundering offenses.

If the defense counsel want to put in something to the court after Mr. Scott is detained, they are obviously free to do that and it can continue to be litigated at that point.

What they are basically asking is for Mr. Scott to be let out with no security at all because Ms. Halle is getting her money back and, in light of all of this conduct, the standard for bail pending release, that is simply not appropriate, your Honor, and the government continues to seek detention here.

THE COURT: Very well.

Mr. Moscato, I take it that you are in agreement with the government's position.

THE PRETRIAL OFFICER: That is correct.

THE COURT: I have listened to Mr. Devlin-Brown and Mr. Garvin obviously, and I understand that they are put in a difficult position because of their learning about some of these allegations now, and I certainly appreciate their position, but I also know, having gotten to know about Mr. Scott a little bit throughout the course of the trial, that he is a very sophisticated lawyer who conducted very sophisticated international transactions and knew or should have known that some of the activities in which he was

engaging, both before and after the trial, in connection with properties that he knew or should have known were subject to forfeiture was wrong and he did it anyway. This is not a case where one can say, well, perhaps he didn't know that this house, pictures of which were entered in evidence at the trial, were not going to be part of this. So I just don't see that there is an innocent explanation that can be provided sufficient to overcome the burden that Mr. Scott has to prove that he should be provided with bail, particularly in light of Ms. Halle's withdrawal of the money that she has put in to the court to assure Mr. Scott's continued appearance. So I don't see how I can do anything under these circumstances other than revoke bail and require Mr. Scott's remand.

Now I'm happy to look at whatever submissions the defense wants to put in, but as for now, Mr. Scott is remanded. Again, I will expect the government to provide the appropriate information to him as to when and where — when is tomorrow by no later than 9, but where. To the extent that I need to provide you with an order, I will do so. And Mr. Taylor, I would ask you to submit a proposed order exonerating Ms. Halle's bail.

MR. TAYLOR: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And I will execute that order after my review.

Is there anything else?

MR. GARVIN: Yes, your Honor. Your Honor, counsel for the government stated that they would not be opposed to the defense submitting in writing its position even though the court would have Mr. Scott surrender tomorrow. Would the court be inclined to review that submission if we did have a date for putting it in? I'm looking for some guidance as to a date.

THE COURT: I will review whatever you submit whenever you submit it, Mr. Garvin.

MR. GARVIN: Yes, sir.

And, your Honor, I know that I have belabored the point, and I apologize for not knowing when to stop, but I do hope the court appreciates that the funds with regard to the mortgage contractor, while we recognize that what Mr. Scott did was inappropriate because he should have asked the government for their consent, the money went into the property to keep the value of the property so that the property, which is one of the biggest pieces of assets that are available for restitution, would not go down in value. This is not a case where he took the \$250,000 and spent it on some lavish item for himself. The funds went into the property that increased the value of the property and maintained the property from being harmed, and I think that there should be some distinction recognized for that.

And as far as the situation with Ms. Halle, if Mr. Scott was given an opportunity, he may be able to replace

Ms. Halle, but obviously if he surrenders tomorrow, that's going to -- at 9:00 that's going to greatly curtail his ability to speak to people about replacing Ms. Halle. So I know the court has ruled, but I would respectfully ask if Mr. Scott be permitted to surrender on Monday morning instead of tomorrow morning to enable him to find somebody to replace Ms. Halle and to respond to these allegations.

THE COURT: Mr. DiMase, any response to that?

MR. DiMASE: Yes. We strongly object to that, your Honor, and we request that the court stick with its ruling.

THE COURT: Very well.

Your application, Mr. Garvin, is denied except, to the extent that you wish to submit anything, like I said, I am happy to review anything that you submit.

Okay? We are adjourned.

16 000